

PHELPS COUNTY NEW ERA.

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Wallbridge J. Powell,

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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LOUIS KREILING, BAKER & CONFECTIONER. PINE ST., ROLLA, MO. HAS A

CHOICE STOCK OF Cheap, Clean & Fresh FANCY GROCERIES ON HAND WHICH HE IS SELLING AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. Flour at Wholesale Prices! Best and Staple Goods only kept. Rolla, Mo., Sept. 29, 1877.

VISITING CARDS—35 cents for 25; 50 cents for 50. Over 50 varieties. Call and see samples and you will be sure to order. At this office.

1876. First Premium, 1877. THE GERI'S Premium Wagon

IS THE BEST Farm Wagon. Manufactured in South Central Missouri; PRICE \$65 to \$70. Sweeping Everything Before it. Taking the Premium at all the Leading Fairs. 2-23-ly.

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100,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED BY L. F. PILLMAN, (Successor to Livesey & Pillman.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL —DEALER IN— GENERAL MERCHANDISE, AND GRANGER MERCHANT. ROLLA, MO. I have reduced the price of my Celebrated brand of Flour "Wheat 'Em All" to \$3.00, per hundred. 3-17.

S. J. Lang, ROLLA, MO. WHOLESALE LIQUOR Dealer Manufacturer of various Celebrated Brands of Bitters. The attention of the Trade is called to this House. 30

GUNSMITH SHOP! HENRY SEELE, Proprietor, EIGHTH ST., ROLLA, MO. Respectfully informs the public that he will do all kinds of General Repairing of Fire Arms, Sewing Machines, &c., and that he has Improved Machinery whereby he is enabled to do all kinds of Light Metal Turnings. A SHOOTING GALLERY Run in connection with the above. Also a full Line of Ammunition carried. GIVE ME A CALL. HENRY SEELE. Jan. 1, 1878.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed they effect a speedy cure. To these medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonic Syrup rips up the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, and the patient has relief from the prostrating cough. The Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse and stimulate the stomach and liver; they remove all obstructions, relax the gall bladder and start the bile freely, and the liver is soon relieved. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if rare is taken to avoid fresh cold. Full directions accompany each preparation. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck personally, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday. Letters to the above address, asking advice, answered free of charge. Schenck's Medicines are sold by all druggists.

Extract from Voorhees' Speech. The people thus far have borne their wrongs in the forbearing hope that they would cease, and if now they rise at last and see to it that their rights are better respected, it is because the full measure of their patience is exhausted. When their prostrate and suffering condition, however, is forced on the unwilling recognition of the money power, we are often met with the impatient argument that it is not for the government to make money for the people. I might content myself with answering that it is certainly not for the government to destroy money for the people. Those who deny the right of the government to regulate the amount of currency in circulation overlook the fact that they have been dictating that very policy to be pursued for themselves; only that they have caused it to be regulated downward instead of upward. But what is the duty of the government in this regard? Is it true that the people are not dependent on the policy of their government for money on which to do business?

Is it true, as often asserted, that in some way or other those who are willing to work, or have something to sell, can always obtain money regardless of all financial legislation? No greater fallacy than this was ever put forward in defense of wrong and injustice. Money is the creature of government both as to quality and quantity. It exists merely by the assertion of law, and in no other way. Article 1, section 8, of the constitution, of the United States, provides that "The congress shall have power * * * to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weight and measures," and section 10 of the same article denies all such powers to the states, thus making congress the exclusive creator of money for the American people. If the article called money, whether of gold, silver or paper, is necessary at all in the transactions of life, here alone is the fountain from which it emanates. How then shall this high power be exercised? Shall only enough lawful money be created, in proportion to the labor and other commodities which it is designed to pay for, to give ten cents a day to the laborer, and \$10 for a horse; or shall it be furnished in sufficient amount to afford a just equivalent for labor and for every other thing of value? On the answer to this question has depended the prosperity or adversity of the American people in all the past; on it their present deplorable condition can alone be explained, and their future fate foretold. A circulating medium being a recognized necessity of civilized nations, and its existence depending solely on national authority, that government which, for any reason, fails to make a supply adequate to the business prosperity of its citizens, violates that fundamental compact of duty which must prevail in every free political commonwealth.

Not only, however, has this government failed in this great duty, but the manner it has adopted to furnish the people with their limited and insufficient supply of currency was conceived and perpetrated by the owners of retired and inactive capital. The system of national banking now in use is the most elaborate and complete scheme for making the people pay tribute to wealth, in order to obtain a circulating medium, ever known in the financial history of the world. There is not a dollar to day in the hands of the people on which they have not paid a tax for the privilege of having it put in circulation by the government. The national bank is the middleman between the government and the people, and is enormously paid for doing what the government ought directly to do itself. According to the report of the comptroller of the currency there were two thousand and eighty national banks October 1, 1877, and they owned in even numbers \$836,000,000 of government bonds as the basis of a bank note circulation of \$201,000,000. The interest paid by the people on the bonds thus used to secure a currency on which to transact their business amounts to not less than \$16,000,000 per annum. This is the tax paid for the bank note circulation. The bondholder has been made the banker of the country, and he is banking on the interest bearing debt of the people. For every \$100 currency they pay him nearly \$6 interest on the bonds which secure that hundred. His advantages, however, only begin with this bonus of sixteen millions.

The report of the comptroller shows that, October 1, 1877, the national banks had loans outstanding to the amount of \$891,000,000. No one will pretend that these loans are made on an average inter-

est of less than 10 per cent. This makes an interest account of eighty-nine millions per annum, and this is an under rather than an over estimate. Of other bonds, stocks, debts, real estate, specie, currency, clearing house exchanges, United States certificates of deposit, and all other resources, the property of the national banks, at the above date, amounted to something over \$514,000,000, which, at the low rate of 5 per cent., makes an additional interest income of \$25,000,000. The following statement will therefore correctly represent the facts:

October 1, 1877:
 National banks.....2,080
 Resources.....\$1,741,000,000
 Interest on resources paid by the people per annum.....130,000,000

In return for the establishment of this stupendous money power it simply acts as an agent in transmitting the currency of the United States from the treasury to the people. Will anyone pretend that a cheaper and more equitable mode of supplying the country with a circulating medium can not be framed by our legislative wisdom? In fact can any one for a monopoly and oppression? He who desires its permanence desires also the permanence of the national bonded debt.

The two are inseparable. One rests upon the other. If the national banks are a blessing then our public debt is a blessing, for the debt supports the banks. This idea is embraced in the act of January, 1875. Provision is made in the third section of that act for an increased number of "banking associations" to be based on an increased number of interest bearing bonds sold for that purpose. They are armed too by this section with hostile powers against the legal tender greenback. With the aid of the secretary of the treasury they are authorized to "exterminate this favorite money of the people. For every \$100 issued after the date of the act of January, 1872, by the national banks then in existence or organized afterward \$80 in legal tender notes are to be withdrawn from circulation until that currency is contracted to the limit of \$300,000,000. The purpose of this legislation is to make the banks completely master of the financial situation and to subordinate all the wants and interests of the American people to their will and pleasure. And in order to facilitate this purpose the greenback dollar has been denounced with every epithet of contempt and derision known to the English language. I will not pause now to defend this great money in its contest with those who are bent on its destruction. Its reputation in peace and in war is known to all. The soldiers and the sailors knew it in the great hour of peril; their widows, their orphans, and their maimed and crippled comrades have known it ever since.

The people of every class and of every party engaged in business and labor know that, in spite of all assaults, in spite of the fact that the government dishonors it by refusing to take it for government dues, and in spite of the fact that there is not gold enough in the treasury to redeem it at ten cents on the dollar, yet to-day it ranks but three per cent. below gold in the money markets that are most hostile to its existence. All these things are known and treasured up, and I do not dwell on them now.

Sir, thus far I have spoken in pointing out what I conceive to be the vicious legislation of this country on the great and paramount question of its finances. There are two opposing ideas on this subject now thoroughly aroused into vigilance and activity. On the one hand is the vast money power in all its various developments of bonds, banks and loaning associations, and on the other are the great industries, the active business and the laboring people. The issue has been years in making up, but it is now joined. No body need be deceived. All the widespread influences of capital are organized and combined. The holders of public securities in America and Europe work together. They think and act in concert. The national banks of the United States have a solid organization to protect what they have and to get as much more as possible. They are asking now to be relieved from paying taxes on their circulation and deposits, in order that they may enjoy their enormous profits free from all burdens for the support of the government. Associations of capitalists, engaged in obtaining mortgages at 12 per cent. interest on western farms, on account of the scarcity of money in that section, are not only striving to make all such mortgages payable in gold a year hence, but they are threatening those in pecuniary distress that they shall have no further favors at the same rates unless they agree in advance to pay gold in return for greenback loans. The power of money in the midst of times like these is very great, but I am much deceived in the people if they have not turned at last in defiance and bold warning upon their oppressors. They are now in favor of repudiating a single dollar of their public or private debts. They intend to pay everything they owe, but they intend to submit to no more changes of contract, violations of obligations, and breaches of public faith, in order to increase their indebtedness or to take away their means to pay it. They demand, too, that certain specific wrongs shall be redressed.

1. Those for whom I speak demand the restoration of the silver dollar exactly as it stood before it was touched by the act of February, 1873. They desire that it shall have unlimited coinage, not fearing that it will become too plenty for their wants, and that it be made a full legal tender, believing that it is as good now with which to pay all debts, public and private, as it was during eighty-one years of American history.

2. They demand the repeal unconditionally, of the act of January 14, 1875, compelling a resumption of specie payments in January, 1879, holding that the question of a return to a specie basis for our currency should be controlled entirely by the business interests of the country. They do not believe that the country should be dragged through the depths of

ruin, wretchedness and degradation in order to reach a gold standard for the benefit alone of the income classes.

3. They demand that the national banking system be removed and a circulating medium provided by the government for the people, without taxing them for the privilege of obtaining it. Any they ask that the amount thus placed in circulation shall bear a reasonable and judicious proportion to the business transactions and the population of the United States.

4. They demand that the currency circulated on the authority of the government shall be made a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, including all dues to the government, well knowing that it will then be at par with gold or more likely at a premium over it.

5. They demand that hereafter the financial policy of the country be framed permanently in their interest; that they shall be discriminated against in future legislation as in past, and that their prosperity, and not the mere growth of income to retired capitalists, shall be the primary duty of the government.

In my judgment, these demands are just and moderate. I implore senators not to suppose that they can be disregarded with safety. If they are rejected now they will be renewed hereafter with still greater determination and perhaps with others added. I plead for the financial credit of the government. It rests on the popular will alone, and that will can no longer be defied or menaced with impunity. The people are sovereign, and they can bind and they can loosen. If the money power is advised with wisdom it will stop and retrace its steps. It confronts a power now mightier than itself, a free people at the ballot box, inflamed by a sense of injustice and oppression. If, however, it is joined to its golden idol; if its heart is hardened and its neck stiffened by its vast possessions; if the burning lust of avarice has made it deaf to the voice of reason and blind to all human experience, it will push on in its career until it works its own destruction; for, sooner or later, the people, irrespective of party names, will unite in their own defense and establish justice.

They have been slow to believe that there was a deliberate purpose to degrade and impoverish the great producing classes, but they are being rapidly educated now. The condition of the country is a teacher whose awful lesson is engraven on all their hearts. They have also recently read the proclamations of the great organs of the money power, removing all disguise as to the meaning of our financial legislation and the misery it has created. In the columns of one they have read that:

"The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be much better off than the European laborer. Men must be content to work for low wages." * * * In this way the workingman will be nearer to that station in life to which it has pleased God to call him.

In the columns of another organ of consolidated capital they have read the following revolting sentiments: "There seems to be but one remedy. It is a change of the ownership of the soil, and the creation of a class of land owners on the one hand and of tenant farmers on the other; something similar in both cases to what has long existed and now exists in the older countries of Europe." And in every form in which the English language can be used the American people, and especially the people of the west, have been notified, not that their consent will be asked, but that they will be compelled to submit to the legislation which results in this British system of baronial landed estates, a dependent tenantry and pauper wages for the workingmen. Sir, I have no word of menace to utter on this floor, but in behalf of every laborer and every owner of soil whom I represent, I warn all such as value their investments that when these doctrines of despotism are sought to be enforced, this fair land will again be convulsed in agony, and the fires of liberty will blaze forth again, as they did a hundred years ago, in defense of the natural rights of man. May the wisdom of our fathers, and benignity of God avert such an issue, but if it shall come, if intonation has seized our hearts, the result will only add one more instance to the long catalogue of human crimes and folly, where avarice, like ambition, overlaps itself, and in its unholy attempt to rob others of their possessions, loses its own.

Bankrupt! Bankrupt!! A splendid line of Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas at Bankrupt prices. Call at MILLARD SMITH & Co.

A Wonderful Invention. [From the N. Y. Graphic.] An invention all frugal housewives will appreciate—in fact an article that even rivals the sewing machine in usefulness—is now on exhibition at the Broadway store of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, in this city; yet it is so wonderfully simple that it can scarcely be classed as an invention, and a wonder to everybody that it was not discovered years ago. The invention consists in a very simple little attachment of the Wilson shuttle sewing machine for darning all kinds of rips, tears, worn-out places, etc., in clothing, table and bed linen, stockings, underwear, etc., in the same manner that it is done by hand, and leaves the repaired part scarcely discernable. The operator of the sewing machine can darn a large sized hole in a bed sheet or table cloth almost instantaneously. It is to be regretted, however, that this wonderful invention is patented and owned by the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, of Chicago, Ill., will not permit its use except with one of its make of sewing machines, which, the Company's manager states, is furnished with each of the Wilson shuttle sewing machines without extra price. Truly, this is a golden nest-egg for the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and, it is said, they are running their works day and night and making and selling 300 machines a day.